

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 19

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, January 10th. 1935

No. 39

We have a shipment of "Patsy" Prints at .19c & "Glendale" Prints at .25c yd. All new patterns. Also all shades of fingering wool in balls & skeins. Last call on Apples at 1.75 They will be higher

Graham Wafers at .18c
Writing Tablet and pkge Envelopes .25c
Strawberry Jam at .63c
Rogers 5s Syrup .39c
3 large Grapefruit for .25c
2 lbs Soap Chips .19c

Acadia Produce Company

COAL & WOOD

Drumheller Drumheller
Lump Stove Nut
At \$5.50 At \$3.50

Car Sheerness Coal arriving Wed. Jany. 16th.

Jim Ailken



THE BLACK WIDOW

Although many naturalists and others interested in insect life maintain that the majority of the various species of spiders do not and cannot bite human beings, there is not the slightest doubt about the venom of the spider known as the black widow. It is so named from its habit of eating its mate, and is usually found alone because it will engage in mortal combat with any other spider in its vicinity. Its web is coarse and irregular, fixed in dimly lighted or dark corners, in old and unfrequented houses, barns, or other outbuildings for preference. It rarely occasions the spider has been discovered in motor cars. This year it was found for the first time in Canada, a specimen being captured at Trail, B.C., and identified by the staff of the Knaptons Laboratory of the Dominion Entomological Branch.

The black widow is a shiny, coal-black spider, usually brilliantly marked with red or yellow, or both, in the shape of an hour-glass on its abdomen, and is mainly encountered in the southern half of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, principally in California and Florida. However, it has been reported as far north as New Hampshire, Ohio, and Illinois. Instances of curious poisoning from its bite have occurred in more than a dozen states and several deaths have been notified recently in western States. In all, over 300 cases of Arachnidism or poisoning from the bite of the black widow have been reported in the United States; and similar symptoms to this poisoning have resulted in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia from the bite of a black widow spider with a red mark. The bite is followed by excruciating pains in the legs and abdomen of the victim, involving all the large muscles of the body, with extreme abdominal rigidity. Any one bitten by

MRS. SOLOMON SAYS

To a tree a year means a new ring of wood. To man it means infinite things: friendships won, achievements, more experience, more wisdom—sometimes, alas a fresh grave to sprinkle with tears. But it is also means new opportunities, new courage, new purpose. To you it will mean largely what you make it mean, depending upon the kind of person you are and how you meet and use this new year. Here's hoping!

The number of Canadian live cattle exported to Great Britain in 1934 up to November 15, was 47,768 compared with 46,073 in the corresponding period of 1933.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

CONTROL

There is ample evidence among the nations of the world, particularly within the British Empire, of the growing importance of the State in controlling business. New Zealand has exercised control of the marketing of farm products for more than a decade; through the Meat Export Control Act (of 1932), the Dairy Products Control Act (1929), Fruit and Honey Control Act (1929), and the Wheat Purchase Board (1929). In Great Britain the set-up for marketing is found in the type of co-operation provided under the British Marketing Acts of 1921 and 1933. This form of organization, it may be said, developed in Queensland, Australia, and took its first form in the Wheat Pool Act of 1929, which in turn was followed by the Primary Products Act of 1932. In the United States the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been in force since early in May, 1933, and Canada has just brought forward her Natural Products Marketing Act.

"The demand for such control" says the Economic Annalist, "arises in part out of the chaotic conditions of the depression and also is an expression of the necessity of adapting business to the requirements of society. We are still groping about for an effective means of increasing business efficiency. In so doing we must be careful to preserve the good points of business organization as we have known it, and to add to it such social control as is necessary to protect the interests of the primary producer, and those of marketing agencies which are capable of efficiently rendering the service required by consumers."

U. F. A. Chicken Supper

The chicken supper at Cloverleaf school was held one day ahead of that advertised. Although the weather was not very promising all week, quite a few came a long distance. After supper was served by the ladies, the children gave a very good concert, the items were taken from the Christmas concerts. The Collihome U. F. A. extended a very hearty vote of thanks to all who took part and also to the teachers who had taught the children.

Dry Land Problems

By R. S. Stockton
Supt. C.P.R. Farm, Strathmore
(in the Calgary Herald)

The farming or land use of the dry belt of Alberta and Saskatchewan is of the most outstanding importance and is an engineering as well as a farm problem. In this great area, nearly 400 miles east and west, and perhaps 200 miles wide, there are millions of acres of prairie soil that have been broken by the plow and continuously farmed for grain production.

One crop grain farming has been so extensive and continued over so many years that the humus or vegetable fibre in the soil has been used up and the result is reduced fertility and drifting soil. Such exhausted soils are also much less retentive of moisture, which is a vital matter in this area. The destruction of the productivity of large areas is taking place mainly through soil drifting, and the most basic resource of the country is being rapidly dissipated.

This problem is of great concern for the future, since the productive value of the soil is the foundation on which population may be supported.

The problem of drifting soils extends into the area of greater rainfall and is most serious throughout the great plains region to the far south as well as here in the north.

Some Remedies Proposed

The remedies that were proposed are as follows:

(a) Strip farming for grain, cover crops, and proper cultural practices that will keep the soil furrowed or rough.

(b) Building up humus by seeding large areas to native and tame grasses as a permanent method of utilizing the land and also as a crop rotation with grain.

(c) Carrying a reasonable number of livestock on the farms and using the manure to build up the soil.

(d) Conservation of the available runoff water from all streams and rivers and all drainage areas and using it, as far as practicable, to promote plant growth.

(e) The planting of trees and shrubs to break the winds as well as for beauty and for the timber produced.

(f) The scientific and careful classification of the land for its best use. The division of the land into farm units of such size that a family can do well on them and adopt the system most useful in each case. It might happen that 40 acres of good irrigable land is worth as much as a township of desert or mountain grazing land.

(g) The introduction, selection, breeding and propagation of plants most suitable to our climate and conditions. Some wonderful things have been accomplished but the field is only scratched along these lines.

(h) Reducing and adjusting land taxes so as to encourage proper land use and make up any deficiency in necessary tax revenue by increasing the tax on expenditures and dividing this income as required.

Conserving Water Resources

The conservation and disposal of the water resources of the country is largely an engineering problem and includes a wide field of usefulness in land utilization.

There is first the proper diversion of perennial streams for direct irrigation of the most suitable areas, with emphasis on economical use and spreading the water over large districts, with minimum provision for water storage, then maximum yields per acre irrigated as the goal.

A second matter has to do with the construction of reservoir to retain flood water for irrigation and for domestic and power use. It is usual to consider domestic use as first, irrigation as second and power the third use, with some allowance for riparian rights, unless these have been abrogated by law in the interest of the state.

A third method of water conservation consists in the proper storage and utilization of storm water on the farms, particularly in the dryer portions where much of the land should be kept in grass and only the chicken stock ported, as needed. In such districts small reservoirs should be built and the gentle slopes and depressions protected by contour dikes about 18 inches to 24 inches high so that there is no storm water run off land. The topography should be studied and suitable depressions converted into shallow spilling ponds that later in the season become hay meadows.

A fourth development consists in digging out the water wherever ground water can be found to yield a supply. A rate of pumping should be adopted that will utilize, but not exhaust, the perennial supply. The recent public attention to soil drifting, drought and water conservation is most opportune and will greatly strengthen the hands of those who have been working for years to arouse just this public concern in order that action may be taken and our country saved.

REHABILITATION OF AGRICULTURE

"The feeling that man should live by providing goods for his neighbor and not withholding goods, goes very deep; and I believe that it is spreading. But the condition of greater balance and justice we now seek, in a capitalistic structure hardly mended, can certainly not be obtained by arranging that everybody work under the profit system except the farmer. The farmer's instinct has always been to be decent and unbusinesslike, to provide to the utmost, never to deny. This instinct obeyed by millions of scattered individuals in a society seeking profits and setting prices on a scarcely basis, too poor farmers up the long hill to the posthouse; and killed them as consumers. Their death as consumers closed thousands of factories and helped to freeze millions out of work. Now we are trying to give our farmers their rightful place in a more decent and balanced system, a system that will work democratically and make for neighborliness and a shared abundance."—Hon. Henry A. Wallace, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

CANADIAN MACARONI

Canada is one of the countries of the world peculiarly able to manufacture macaroni, thanks to her excellent durum wheat crops. Once upon a time sunny Italy was the one and only producer of macaroni and its fame spread to all countries. In the eighteenth century, some young Englishmen after a visit to Italy, went so enthusiastic over macaroni that they formed a Macaroni Club, one of the members of which was Charles James Fox, the statesman. But the glory, to a considerable extent, has departed from Italy. Many countries now make macaroni. Canada alone having six establishments engaged in its manufacture in 1933. In that year, the total production amounted to nearly 27,000,000 pounds, close on 3,000,000 of which went to the British Isles, while 1,000,000 pounds went to seven other different countries, from Newfoundland to Japan.

COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS

It is a trite saying that the quality of milk, butter, eggs, beef, bacon, dressed poultry, and other animal products depend on the quality of the feeding stuffs given to the animals concerned, and it is here that modern industry has stepped in to increase the value of these feeds and to convert hitherto waste materials into saleable products. Industry has called in the aid of science and has employed technicians and engineering skill in processing materials to retain for animals the maximum feed value or potency. Every kind and age of animal has its peculiar feed requirements. Hence, firms manufacture dairy or meat or different feeds. There are feeds for baby chicks, growing chickens, and fattening chickens; feeds for hens, turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons; feeds for cattle, horses, pigs and sheep; complete feeds for all needs. As a guide and protection to feeders, and to protect honest industrial enterprise against unscrupulous competitors, manufacturers are required by law to label these feeds with the guaranteed chemical composition and ingredients, and these guarantees are checked by officers of the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Collihome School Report

Grade I — Hugh Wilson 80
Grade III — Grace Stewart 73
Grade V — 1st Avis Leftwich 67
" 2nd Jessie McKinnon 60.6
Grade VI — Annie Belmont 75.5
Grade VII — 1st Barbara Shier 82.7
" 2nd Gordon Wilson 80.36
" 3rd Bruce Hutchison 67.73
Margaret Davis not ranked
Grade VIII — 1st Jack Shier 78.28
" 2nd Edward Davis 60.4
Grade X — James Wilson 84.43

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Gus Cook, Prop.

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Curling Rocks Ground \$2.00

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Chinook, Alberta

AGRICULTURE AND LEATHER

The old saying "There's nothing like leather" might appropriately be used by Canadian agriculturists which in 1933 supplied 88 tanneries in the Dominion with hides and skins to be turned into leather for boots, shoes, harness, gloves, coats, trunks, handbags, pocket-books, and patent leather. With reference to the last mentioned item, an interesting development of Canada's international trade in recent years is that Canada stands first in the British market with her supply of patent leather. Another notable point is that the skins and hides from Canadian farms are used to a greater extent in Canadian tanneries than those of foreign origin, Canadian cattle hides representing 72 per cent of the total of that kind used in 1933. The weight of the cattle hides in all amounted to 63,897,012 pounds; that of calf and kid skins to 12,510,117 pounds, and that of picked sheep skins to 3,621,300. Year by year, more Canadian cattle hides are being saved to the farmers through the efforts of the Dominion, provincial, and local agricultural authorities in stamping out the ravages of warble flies and other pests. In 1933 there was an increase both in the amount of hides and skins used, and the price paid for them by pound, but as the result of an extensive survey by the National Research Council it was found that the very minimum 50 per cent of all Canadian hides taken off in 1930 were damaged by open or healed grub holes, and on this basis Canadian hides were worth \$700,000 less in finished leather in the year."

THE SAGA OF CLEAN MILK

A very high standard of cleanliness in milk is demanded in Canada. Clean milk may be defined as milk that is free from dirt and foreign matter, containing comparatively few bacteria and certainly none of a disease-producing nature. The first essential is to have healthy cows. As the Animal Husbandry Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture points out, the cows must be free from tuberculosis, anthrax, and other contagious diseases which affect the milk indirectly. In addition, the udders of the cows must be free from such diseases as mastitis and cow pox which directly infect the milk with bacteria. Next to healthy cattle come the twin factors of lean cattle and clean barns, and anyone with the slightest imagination must recognize that, during the seven months a year cleanliness is a big problem. Stables must be cleaned twice daily, cows must be clipped and brushed regularly, and washed before each milking. Milking by hand entails perfect cleanliness on the part of the milker, and milking by machine, which is a science, involves some knowledge of electric motors, internal combustion engines and vacuum pumps. Further clean milk requires clean utensils, as poorly washed implements form one of the most potent sources of bacteria in milk, and clean milk must be rapidly cooled if the number of bacteria is to be kept down. Finally, the milk must be delivered promptly to the distributor, which means the farmer turning out at any where from four a. m. to six a. m. to milk the cows, cool the milk, and deliver it in time for householders in the city to find the bottled milk on the doorstep in the morning.

Launch Campaign

To Aid Boy Scout

Movement

Launching a campaign to raise funds for the extension of the Boy Scout movement in Canada. His Excellency the Governor-General will address a vast audience Friday evening at 6:55 o'clock, when he speaks on "Scouting" over the coast-to-coast network of the Canadian Radio Commission.

Speaking in his capacity of Chief Scout, the Earl of Bessborough will give a brief outline of what the scout movement means to Canadians, both young and old, and will ask for wide and generous support on the part of citizens in all sections of Canada.

Various projects will be undertaken during the campaign, which will get underway sometime early in February, to raise sufficient money to finance Canadian scouts and their activities for the next five years. During that period no other appeal will be made for funds, except small local appeals from time to time for some specific undertaking.

At the present time, Canada has an active scout force of 60,000 vigorous self-reliant young men and boys. Of that number the names of 6,200 are in-cribed on the Alberta rolls. Under guidance of Provincial Commissioner J. H. Woods and a large group of trained leaders, the movement is forging ahead here, as in other Provinces, states and countries of the world.

Drawing attention to the fact that Alberta has the highest enrolment per capita of any province in the Dominion, Col. Woods said: "We have here a force that is being trained in citizenship through ideals and precepts—a body whose usefulness and opportunities it is for us to extend. There is no work open to the efforts of young men and women, and no work more worthy of the support of older men and older women than this, the work of the Boy Scouts."

Statesmen in all parts of the world have lent their support to the scout movement. During one of his public speeches, Lord Willingdon, a former Governor-General of Canada, characterized it as a "Younger League of Nations," and the most hopeful organization to banish the terror of future warfare."

Alberta will be asked to do her share next month in raising funds to finance the new scout "five-year plan." Those interested in the movement are convinced that generous assistance will be forthcoming.

CHAPPED HANDS? NO!



APPLY HINDS
See how quickly it soothes



THE TENDERFOOT

By
GEORGE B. RODNEY
Author of "The Coronado Trail",
"The Canyon Trail", Etc.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued

They made their first camp at Box Springs, a little alkali-marsh "draw" where the thirsty ponies and burros at first refused to drink the white-encrusted water in the shallow pools. The three men had to boil every drop before drinking and even then Dustin could not swallow the bitter stuff till Kane rode into it some slices of the sour cholla buds that made it drinkable.

It was a cold camp where the wind drove down on them in a steady gale while the hobbled ponies stood with their tails against the wind. Dustin sought his blankets early and lay with a pipe between his teeth thinking his unhealthy thoughts. So intent was he on his plans that he did not even realize that even then he had his choice.

Kane pulled him from his blankets at dawn and again they headed westward against the line of the blue foot hills. In that wild tangle of mesquite and aspen and madrona Dustin reflected any man might be pardoned for not being sure of his own property lines. This might or might not be Hour-glass land.

All that day they rode slowly up the slope; they headed long "draws" and followed devious trails that clung to the hillsides as a man's eyebrows cling to his face till finally, on a bluff point that overlooked the valley of the Stinking Water, old Kane shouted for a halt.

"Right down there's where Corse and Gray were at work," he said and jerked a finger toward the flat where a deep canon cut into the hillside like a cut in a cake. Those words changed Sam Dustin's mind into adamant. Till then he had sought some elusive scheme by which he could forego his first resolve; some other way to insure old Kane's silence. Now he knew there was no other way. Old Kane knew and what he knew, sooner or later, he would tell and if he told then he, Dustin, and Goddard would certainly go to jail for ten or maybe twenty years. There was no help for it now.

"That 'ere valley's a good place to camp if you kin drink that stinkin'



If You Eat Starches Meats, Sweets Read This

They're All Necessary Foods
—But All Acid-Forming.
Hence Most of Us Have "Acid Stomach" At Times. Easy Now to Relieve.

Doctors say that much of the so-called "indigestion," from which so many of us suffer, is really acid indigestion... brought about by too many acid-forming foods in our modern diet. And that there is now a way to relieve this... often in minutes!

Simply take Phillips' Milk of Magnesia after meals. Almost immediately this acts to neutralize the stomach acidity that brings on your trouble. You "forget you have a stomach!"

Try this just once! Take either the familiar liquid "PHILLIPS", or, now the convenient new Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets. But be sure you get Genuine "PHILLIPS".

Also in Tablet Form:
Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets are now on sale at all drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.



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sulphur water that it's named for," said Kane.

"How far is it to the claim?" asked Dustin.

"Not more'n a thousand yards." Kane headed his pony down the hill and waved to the loitering Peyotl to drive the burros into camp.

"They came in with drooping heads and quivering flanks for that last day's march had taken toll of them. "Three days' march for us," wheezed old Kane, "and not more'n twelve miles as the crow flies from the Hour-glass. Wouldn't old man Joe Carr give a man-sized drink to know what we mean about what lies at hand under his land?"

To Dustin's queasy conscience it seemed that Kane was still clamoring for trouble. He felt sick at heart. The day was warm and there was a pleasant smell of madrona and juniper on the wind but the day seemed dank and dark to him. He felt sick and he noticed that the palms of his hands were wet with sweat. The thing that he meant to do made him sick at heart yet he felt not the slightest hesitation about doing it. He had to do it or... go to jail, maybe for life! Once or twice there came to him memories of other days! Memories that he had, more or less successfully, stifled till now. He remembered his Alaska trip in '99 and the heart-breaking trail over Chilcotin. He could never forget Bender. They had caught Bender stealing flour when a pound of flour was worth a man's life and Bender had paid the price. He remembered that Bender, before they shot him, had told them that some day they would regret it. He wondered vaguely why he should think now of Bender. Kane had stolen no food as Bender had! Kane had not... Wait! Kane and Kane alone knew where that gold was that would make them rich; that would enable him, Dustin, to get Edith Carr and choose the pleasant places of the earth in which to live... Once he knew where that hidden vein lay all would be his... But... Dad Kane must never return to tell what he knew!

He watched the old man hobbling his pony and set out with a bucket for the spring. He watched Peyotl cutting up some bacon on the bottom of an overturned bucket and placing a huge coffee-pot on the fire. He ate his supper in silence and, while he still ended old Kane rose.

"Come on, Dustin," he said with a senile grin. "I'll show you where it's at..."

Dustin rose and stretched. "All right," he said pleasantly. "Take one last look at the ponies, Dad, while I get some tobacco."

Be with you in a minute!" His busy fingers pulled a package from his saddle-bags and he was aware of Peyotl's eyes centered on his back. He laid that package unobtrusively on a flat rock and walked off to join Kane. He was acutely aware of Peyotl's watching eyes and of his greedily slaving mouth. The moment the two men disappeared around a turn in the trail Peyotl's eyes lit with a somber glow as he seized the package from the rock and tore it open. He withdrew his hand, full of a brown substance like dried liquorice root and a thick bundle of evil-smelling starchy cigarettes from the ends of which a brown substance, that was certainly no tobacco, fell into his eager hands.

Peyotl snatched them with a little choking cry. In one motion he crammed his mouth full of the dry dust and with another lit one of the cigarettes.

For the next hour the gorilla-like figure squatted over the fire lighting one cigarette from the butt of another while old Kane with his employer walked unknowingly into the Valley of the Shadow.

CHAPTER IX.

Kane led the way across the flat to the lip of the canon where a line of juniper trees showed their tops above the edges.

"It's down in the bottom," he said briefly. "You can't see the place from here. I'll show you."

Dustin followed him down the shale bank and, as he scuffled along the slope, his mind concentrated, not on what Kane was to show him but on what he himself intended to do. Obviously it must be done back in camp when Peyotl had been given time to get under the influence of the drug that had been so artfully placed for him. Would Kane fight? Would he suspect anything, or struggle?

Dustin felt that he could not endure a struggle. Would any part of his plan that involved Peyotl miscarry? If it did, the whole plan must be re-arranged. His nerves were frayed to fiddlingstings when Kane, stopping at the foot of the steep incline, turned on him sharply.

"Look there..."

His hand pointed to a red spot on the hillside fifty yards down the canon.

YOUNG MOTHERS

Don't experiment with children's colds... Use the proved, external method of treating colds... No dosing! Just rub throat and chest with... VICKS VAPORUB



PROVED BY 2 GENERATIONS

on. It was not much; just a form of "glory hole" with which Dustin was perfectly familiar. Kane had cut back into the hillside for some eight or ten feet and had bare a vein of rock. He had blowed that vein in its wandering and had cross-cut it heading to intercept the vein at a turn in the slope and he had stripped a vein at sight of which Dustin who knew a little of ores and ore-values, whistled. That vein and all above it was gold! Gold dug up to the grass-roots!

"I tried to fill it up again after I'd picked up the vein," said Kane, "but it was too much work. There's no danger of anybody stumblin' on it up here anyway. There's mighty little gold! none in this canon. That's why Gray and Corse was rustlin' to the east. Can't don't come up this canon more. If there ain't any Hour-glass cat's here, yore men got no business here..." He cackled in senile laughter. "You better mind what I tell you, Dustin, about keepin' yore men off the Hour-glass stock till we git this mess straightened out."

Dustin sat down on a big boulder and made some rapid calculations. There was no water in this canon. They could not run a table; a wulffey table that runs with little water and less work. The best they could do would be to dam Chollo Canon, next across the ridge; pump the water over levee and work a table. Maybe set up a four-head stamp-mill and table the dirt. He knew that the very first burro-load of ore sent to a smelter would give the whole thing away and there would be a rush to that canon that would throw into the shade the rush to Tonopah. He had taken part in that rush and he remembered it well.

Of course, old Kane was quite right about miners' law. Kane had located that ore-lead and he was "entitled" to follow it, but... Was it actually on Hour-glass land? If it was, there might be a fight. But there was a question about it. With so much land up here, it was almost impossible that a man should know his lines. He said as much to Kane. The old man laughed grimly.

"If you're honest about that... I don't doubt it most damnably... it ain't likely you're honest about land than cattle. If you'll steal Joe Carr's cows, you'll steal his land..." If, say, you're honest about that then the best thing to do is to see old man Carr. If he's properly approached, he'll probably sell mineral rights on a wyalty basis. It'll be better to git a share than to have a fight in court."

Dustin smiled. "If you even try to talk to Joe Carr you'll give the whole thing away. Just one word dropped to him'll give him the information he needs. Once he learns there's pay-dirt on the land of the Hour-glass there'll be one hell of a row and don't you forget it. We'll say nothin' to Carr. Let's get back to camp. We've got to get some stakes and locate the claim before he learns about it."

They headed back for camp and Dustin spent the last hours of daylight splitting and ficing a half-dozen stakes from a dead juniper tree. The moon presently came up, a great yellow ball over the eastern ridges and the hobbled ponies wandering through the brush sounded like an avalanche in the stillness.

Dustin eyed Peyotl. He was going as he wished. Peyotl had found the heap of cigarettes and dops and had

smoked himself into a Nirvana of his own. He was lying back on one pack-saddle, his feet on another and was staring straight up at the stars that winked at them through miles of windy space. Peyotl had passed into that drug-induced sleep that would last till the cold of early dawn would awaken him. After that he would be violently ill. From time to time Dustin could see him shiver and he knew well enough what was taking place. Under that potent drug the fool who used it was suffering worse tortures than De Quincey ever knew. Those tortures would drag him through the Seven Hells of terrified sleep in which his feet were clogged, his mind alert. He could see and feel things that he could not avoid. Dustin's blood ran cold as he contemplated his victim... for in his plan Peyotl and not old Kane was the real victim.

A voice as loud as a shout suddenly assailed his ears. A voice to which he had never listened screamed at him through years of a questionable past. He had not heard his conscience for many years and he did not know it now. But it shrilled a question in his startled ears. Why do this thing? What could it avail him?

The answer came after years of hell.

It old Kane went back to civilization with what he knew; if he talked to men he knew in Seco; and a drunken prospector was bound to talk; he would strip Dustin and Goddard of all that they had won through so many years. For just one brief moment what had been his better self appealed to him... Was it not better to let old Kane go free? Was it not better to give up what he had so dishonestly won and to be able to sleep at nights than to have forever as his sleeping and waking accompaniments those eerie spooks that conscience could conjure up? For just one brief moment those thoughts came to him. Then...

He saw a line of blank gray walls at Florence with armed wardens pacing the crests of those walls. He saw himself in a striped suit wielding a heavy hammer. Instantly he threw the thought aside and came back to an earthly career. That fate should never be his! Dad Kane and Joe Carr could go to hell.

He would take Edith Carr! In that moment her radiant beauty shone out in a moment of irradiated passion.

He had known many other women and he knew that what had won them would win her. A little force and a few kisses given judiciously would win any woman. And after this question of property was settled, he would have a strangehold on her. No decent woman would see her father ruined rather than marry a personable man who could and would save that father! He stood and watched the quivering Peyotl, then strode back to the fire and lit his pipe with a half-dead ember. Suddenly he made up his mind. "Hey, Dad!" he called. "Dad Kane... Wake up..."

(To Be Continued)

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By Aline Michaelis

BIRTHDAY

Another twelve-month ends, and so An ordered rank to ponder on, It stands twin memory's lengthening ring

Of years that now are past and gone. Such happy days, such golden years, Brimmed up with all the hopes of youth Which over Earth with glad eyes peers

To find there only bliss and truth. Each birthday, though it mark the close Of one more circle round the sun, Brings no regrets one might suppose Would come with any journey done.

For each has added to the store Of all the self has yet attained; Each brings some sacrifice, some lore Of courage or of freedom gained.

Of narrow ways none need complain With grief at time too fleetly run, For it is joy to start again Another journey round the sun!

Guess Basis Is Wrong
A man on a farm near Duluth sold a cow for her value as beef because he thought her a poor producer. The new owner had tests made of her production and found that while quantity was small butter fat was so high that sold on this basis, it returned in one month nearly twice the amount paid for the animal. Dairy farmers and poultry raisers should not run their businesses on the guess basis.

Flirtation Is paying attention without intention.

DON'T RISK BAKING FAILURES



There's no guesswork with Magic. It assures uniformly finest results! That's why Canada's leading cookery experts use and recommend it exclusively. Ask your grocer for a tin!

CONTAINS NO ALUM—This statement on every tin is your guarantee that Magic Baking Powder is free from alum or any harmful ingredient. MADE IN CANADA

Roads Lighted At Night

United States And Britain Using Sodium-Vapor Lamps

Half a mile of roadway in Schenectady, U.S.A., which possesses one of the most modern power stations in the world, has been illuminated by sodium-vapor lamps. They are placed at distances varying from 125 to 500 feet apart and are monochromatic—that is, of one color. In this they differ from daylight, which is a composition of many colors. Monochromatic has many advantages over other forms of artificial lighting; it reveals greater detail, cuts out shadows on the roadway, is cheaper and more efficient. The first glance at a sodium-vapor lamp makes one think that it is dimmer than the tungsten-filament incandescent lamp, but this is merely because a greater portion of the glare has been eliminated. Actually these lamps give two and a half times the output of the other type. They are now being tried out on sections of British roadway, and though slightly more expensive to install, are cheaper to run and maintain, and by giving daylight illumination should result in fewer road accidents.

Little Helps For This Week

"This is the day that the Lord hath made we shall rejoice and be glad in it." Psalm 118:24.

So here hath been dawning another blue day. Think, wilt thou let it slip uselessly away? Out of eternity this new day is born; Into eternity at night will return.—Thomas Carlyle.

Small cares, small deficiencies in the mere arrangement and ordering of our lives daily fret our hearts and cross the clearness of our faculties and these entanglements hang around us and leave us no free soul able to give itself up in power and gladness to the true work of life. The severest training and the greatest self-denial are the indispensable conditions of genial spirits, of unclouded energies, of tempers free from morbidness, much more of the practised and vigorous mind, ready at every call and thoroughly furnished to all good works.—J. H. Thom.

Synthetic Vitamins

Isolation Of A More Vigorously Acting Type Of Vitamin D

Isolation and synthetic production of a new, more vigorously-acting type of vitamin D, the "sunshine vitamin," was announced at the basic science laboratory of the University of Cincinnati.

Vitamin D is the bone-growth producing, ricket-preventing organic chemical compound produced in nature by the action of the rays of the sun.

Dr. George Sperti, head of the laboratory and authority on irradiation, announced its subdivision and production synthetically by irradiation with selected wave-lengths of ultra-violet light.

Scotch Boy Friend—"Are you hungry?" Girl Friend—"I'll say I am. I'm nearly starved."

Scotch Boy Friend—"Good! Then a hot-dog sandwich will taste as good to you as a chicken dinner."

Sam—"What are those things they call 'tableaux vivants'?"

Sam—"They are a sort of an act put on by living actors that don't move any more than if they were dead."

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After a hard day's work, a bottle of beer will banish fatigue-

There are no better Beers than those made in Alberta. Obtainable at our Warehouses Vendor's Stores and your LOCAL HOTEL.

Distributors Limited

Agents For The Brewing Industry Of Alberta

Nearest Warehouse

PHONE 618 DRUMHELLER

Not inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board or by the Government of the Province of Alberta

News Flashes

Miss Royal Mitchell, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. R. King returned to her home at Drumheller on Friday.

Mr. Levi Vennard of Olds, Alta., arrived here last week and will visit for a few weeks with his mother, Mrs. Vennard and his sister Mrs. W. Milligan.

Miss Elliott returned Saturday morning to her school at Rearville.

Bill Thompson was a visitor at Chinook last week on his way to Calgary where he will visit with his mother.

Mr. N. D. Stewart was the speaker at a Wheat Pool meeting at Cando School on Saturday.

Miss C. Dressel returned to Drumheller on Friday.

The "Friendly Circle" met Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Todd. There was a good attendance. Mrs. Pfeiffer will be the hostess next month.

The Card Club met Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Todd. Honors went to Mrs. Bennett and Miss Jensen. Miss Jensen will be hostess to the club next week.

Mrs. Milliken, of Brant is visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. Lloyd Robinson.

Miss Mae Todd returned Sunday morning after having spent a vacation at Calgary and Alderside. She left for Oyen Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. M. C. Nicholson who spent the vacation with her son Mr. A. St. Clair Nicholson of Lethbridge, returned Sunday.

Raymond Osterberg spent the week end in the Peyton district, visiting Mr. Ray Robison and daughter.

Motor vehicle licenses can be procured at the Municipal Office, Chinook.

White Naptha Laundry Soap 10 bars .32c

JAM FRASER VALLEY .50c
Lemonberry or Red Cherry

Sugar, 10 lbs. .69c

Nabob Coffee 1 lb Glass Jar .46c

Tomatoes 3 tins .37c

Tea per lb. .38c - Oxydol .19c

Shortening, Bakeasy or Domestic 2 lbs .29c

Chipso large size pkge .18c

Royal Crown Cleanser 2 tins for .17c

Apples 6 lbs .25c Baking Powder 1 lb .23c
Prunes 50-60s lb. .11c 3 lb .56c

COFFEE 2 lbs .45c

Raisins Seedless 4 lbs .49c

Chinook Trading Company

THE ADVANCE WEATHER BULLETIN

Thursday, Jan. 10—In west and northwest colder, but about Great Lakes and east milder temperatures and light snows under mild storm condition.

Friday, Jan. 11—Unsettled, with considerable precipitation in Pacific southwest, drifting into the southwest sections of central provinces.

Saturday, Jan. 12—In central regions milder weather, with light, scattering snows, but on Pacific slope and far northwest turning colder.

Sunday, Jan. 13—A cold wave now drifts in from the northwest, followed by stormy, disturbed conditions and some blustery snow flurries.

Week of Jan. 7 to 13, 1935, in central provinces begins with very cold weather in nearly all sections and a mild, slowly moving storm traversing the southern border, carrying light snow flurries and near last of week some rather blustery weather, especially in regions about Great Lakes of Manitoba and to southeast. Temperatures rise most of the week, but near 13th a cold wave is expected to come in from the northwest and with it some blizzard-like weather, though not more boisterous than average mid-winter disturbance.

In January the weather in all the central provinces of Canada is cold, with almost never any thawing days, yet there are years when a warm spell drifts through, as is expected this week, and then the average temperature of the month is raised considerably above the usual 25 degrees as in British Columbia, and the 10 degrees usual for January in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. At three times a little more than the normal amount of snow is to be expected, and on this account it would seem that the total for this month in central provinces should be something about 12 inches, and in some of the southwest and border sections 15 to 18 inches.

For week beginning Jan. 7, 1935.
Temperature Warm Mild Cold
Mon. 7 7 7
Tue. 9 9 9
Wed. 10 10 10
Thu. 11 11 11
Fri. 12 12 12
Sat. 13 13 13
Sun. 13 13 13

This is for the northwest regions; milder and milder about 1 day later about central regions; 2 days later near the Great Lakes and 3 days later on Atlantic coast.

"Standard Loan" Must Now Be Sold in Alberta

Following New Year's Day every standard loaf of bread sold in Alberta cities and towns must weigh 20 oz., according to word issued to bakers throughout the province by Government authorities.

The new provincial regulations affecting the trade in bread provide that bakery premises must be passed upon either by the local health board where such is established or in unorganized territory by the provincial board of health before a license can be granted. Provision is made for the issue of a temporary permit in case of need.

The regulations govern sanitary conditions in bakeries, handling of supplies, care of bread in stores and other details. They provide that "no person shall sell bread subject to the condition that the purchaser may return same, and no person who has sold any bread shall take back or exchange any bread previously sold to him by a distributor."

Punalty for the violation of the regulation is a fine of not less than \$10 and not more than \$100 for a first offence, and not less than \$25 and not more than \$200 for any subsequent offence. Alternative jail terms are provided.

HONEY BREAD

The following recipe has been thoroughly tested and proved in the Central experimental kitchen at Chinook. Honey Bread—two cups boiling water, two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons honey, one-half yeast cake dissolved in one-quarter cup lukewarm water, six cups sifted flour and two and one-half tablespoons salt. Put honey, butter and salt in a large bowl, pour on boiling water; when lukewarm add dissolved yeast cake and six cups of flour, then stir until thoroughly mixed, using a knife or mixing spoon. Add remaining flour, mix, and turn on a floured board, leaving a clean bowl; knead to mix ingredients until mixture is smooth, elastic to touch and bubbles may be seen under the surface.

Some practice is required to knead quickly. Return to bowl, cover with a clean cloth and board or tin cover with a clean cloth and board or tin cover, let rise overnight in temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. In the morning cut down, toss on board slightly floured and knead to distribute air, shape into loaves or biscuits, place in greased pan, having pans nearly full. Cover, let rise again to double its bulk and bake in a hot oven. This recipe will make a loaf of bread and a pan of biscuits.

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Published by Mrs. M. C. Nicholson every Thursday afternoon from The Advance Building, Main Street, Chinook, Alberta, and entered in the postoffice as second class mail matter.

All letters addressed to the editor for insertion in The Advance, must be signed to show bona fides of the writer. Publication in all cases is subject to the judgment of the Publisher. We do not necessarily coincide with views expressed.

The subscription rates to The Advance are \$1.50 per annum in Canada and \$2.00 outside of Canada.

The transient advertising rates in The Advance are—display, 40c per inch for first week and 30c for each succeeding week, providing no change is made. For heavy composition an extra charge is made for first week. Reading notices, 10c per count line. Legal advertising, 15c per count line for first week and 10c for each succeeding week. Cards of thanks, \$1.00.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements under this heading are charged at the rate of 50c for 25 words or less per week, with 10c for each additional 5 words. Three weeks for the price of two.

Public Notice

The Annual Meeting of the Ratepayers of Chinook Consolidated S. D. No. 16 will be held in the school on Saturday, January 12th, at 1.30 p. m. for the purpose of discussing the affairs of the district and for electing the necessary trustees for the year.

Signed
Lorne Proudfoot,
Secretary

The Woman Reader

FAMILY CALENDAR

"Those were such good apples we had last year, I wish we could get some more like them"—but you can't remember where you bought that favorite fruit. A neighbor tells you of a delightful place to go for a picnic but when May comes you have forgotten about it. Today was Mary's wedding anniversary and you did not remember to send her a card of greeting.

What you need is a private calendar. Buy a small book for a few pennies. Divide it into months, and jot down things you want to remember at the time.

Under January note that cousin's birthday is the second. Under February, write "material for making valentines in box in attic". April "Get choice roses of Mrs. Smith". June, "Edna's commencement, the 18". July, "Tom's birthday, the 28th". August, "Dental work for the children before school begins." September 5, Labor Day picnic; 6 school begins; 17 Women's Club Convention. November 24 Thanksgiving—and so forth.

You will find that your information will grow and prove increasingly valuable as you become accustomed to keeping it and using it. You will not make conflicting engagements, not forget to prepare for coming events nor where you bought the best fresh eggs in the spring or peaches in the fall.

At Christmas time, your book will help you solve the gift problem for each member of your family, if you jot down, under December, the things for which they have innocently expressed a wish during the year. One will wish sometimes for a fountain pen, another for a fine nightgown, another for an Art book. With this information where you will not forget it, you may be sure your Christmas gifts will hit the right spot.

THE LIVING ROOM

There is style in room decoration, as in dress, and to cling to the old "dames" type of old-fashioned. Two opposite types of furnishing prevail today: the colonial or "English" and the modernistic with its Chinese note.

Furniture has disappeared and lines are severely plain and angular in the modern; perhaps curved and decorated in the colonial. Both of these styles are more simple than the middle period of our history and lack the furry glitters and poor taste of most of the past century.

We are brightening our rooms with more color in draperies and upholstery, and making them appear more dainty with white walls and woodwork or with white furniture and accessories. Lamps abound. There is one by each reading chair, and many wall lights and corner lights do for the room by night what our many windows do for it by day. The dim, dimmed, sombre room is gone. In its place is the gay, live, bright room.

Black furnishings or accessories are used to good effect with the white or gay colored modernistic ones. Lampshades are light-colored.

FASHIONS, FADS, FOIBLES

The hat crown is emerging from the extreme of flat to the extreme of high. We may think them homely, but we'll soon like them if they're in style. The elastic to hold the hat on is disappearing.

Shoe dealers are recognizing the biological fact that women's feet have been growing larger, in this athletic age. They are not so much featuring them in their windows but are frankly



CHINOOK CATHOLIC CHURCH
Service Second Sunday Every Month,
Mass at 6 a.m.

CHINOOK MARKET PRICES

WHEAT

1 Northern.....	60 1-2
2 Northern.....	56 1-2
3 Northern.....	52
No. 4.....	49
No. 5.....	45
No. 6.....	46
Feed.....	45

OATS

2 C. W.....	32
C. W.....	27
Feed.....	25



Car of Block Wood Just Arrived

M. L. CHAPMAN .. Chinook

showing larger shoes. Shoe designers have learned to make the large sizes more and more attractive by skillful cuts and trimmings.

THE OUTDOOR TREE

If you are lighting an outdoor Christmas tree this year, be sure that all your equipment has been especially designed for such use. The sockets and wire should be weather proof or snow and sleet and rain may damage them and cause a short circuit.

There is danger of getting a shock and it might be a serious one, if you work with the electric lighting while you stand on the damp ground. Never fuss with the lighting while the current is on. Turn it off first, before you touch a bulb or wire.

PRICKLY LETTUCE

The annual or occasionally winter weed, Prickly Lettuce, is also known as the compass plant. It is widely distributed in waste places from Nova Scotia to the Pacific Provinces and has been reported in British Columbia as growing in the field. The leaves, thickened with oblong, lance shaped, prickly-edged leaves, the plant grows on an average from three to five feet in height, and from the peculiarity of the leaves being twisted at the base so that they stand vertically to the sun, instead of horizontally as in the case with most plants, it has been called the Compass Plant. According to the Weeds and Weed Seeds bulletin issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the seed is about one-eighth of an inch long, dark greenish gray in colour, and broadly lance-shaped, similar to the seed of the black-seed variety of garden lettuce. The most effective method of eradication consists in cleaning the waste places and seeding to grass, followed by close cutting of the weed.